

PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY

PUBLISHERS AND SPECIALISTS
IN WAR PHOTOGRAPHS

SOLE OWNERS OF FAMOUS BRADY COLLECTION
OF 7000 ORIGINAL NEGATIVES TAKEN ON THE
BATTLEFIELDS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Myrick Building, Springfield, Mass.

Patriotic Friend:

Complying with your request, we now present you with five miniatures of President Lincoln. These Lincoln reproductions are from the rare collection of original negatives taken during the Civil War by the late Mathew B. Brady and Alexander Gardner. How they were made, and how they came into our possession, are told within. President Garfield valued this collection at \$150,000, but it is far beyond all price.

Of each picture a fine large art print has been made in sepia, direct from the original negative. These superb enlargements, on mounts fourteen by twenty inches (14x20), are ready for framing, or suitable to hang without frame. Each is protected by our copyright, and can be obtained only from us.

To introduce to you this rich collection, you have the privilege for thirty days of securing the entire set of five enlargements, upon the nominal terms mentioned on next page. With the complete set of large art-prints, we will also send you further insight into this amazing and historic collection.

Yours very truly,

PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY,



Vice-President.

Description of the Inclosed Lincoln Prints

The two portrait subjects showing Lincoln sitting and standing were made on the same day during Lincoln's last visit to the Brady photograph gallery, a few days prior to his assassination.

The three group photographs depict various scenes during President Lincoln's visit to General McClellan's headquarters directly after the battle of Antietam when McClellan was debating as to the advisability of following up his victory over General Lee. President Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief took the initiative and visited Antietam to personally interview McClellan as to his future plans. Shortly after this visit McClellan was deposed by President Lincoln as Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

One photograph shows Lincoln in conference with McClellan in the latter's tent. Another shows President Lincoln meeting General McClellan and his staff. Another photograph shows President Lincoln, Major Allan Pinkerton, Chief of the Secret Service, and General John A. McClernand.

Many portraits were taken of President Lincoln before and during his administration, but these unique photographs showing President Lincoln on the field are considered the rarest and most valuable of all the photographs of Lincoln in existence. They depict the great height of the President as compared with other men and form an interesting study of the personal appearance of the greatest of all Americans.

[OVER]

*LINCOLN WILL LIVE FOREVER IN THE HEARTS OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE*

The life and deeds of this great man will always be the topic of comment and consideration in every true American home. Lincoln material should be sought and preserved as never before. Our characteristic studies from actual photographs (all copyrighted) will at once appeal to the great American public as treasures in memory of

Lincoln

The Greatest American

FIVE LARGE SIZE PRINTS MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING

TWe have published these five subjects in large size on mounts 14x20 inches, all ready for framing, and they make most appropriate CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Art distributors have in vain sought permission to place these rare pictures in the art stores throughout the country, but for the present we prefer to handle them direct in order to come into personal touch with all our patrons. These pictures are done in double tone sepia on India tint stock, and are tipped on handsome art mounts—they make fine ornaments for any home.

LIMITED 30 DAY OFFER

The regular price of these large prints is one dollar each, but during the next 30 days we will send you prepaid

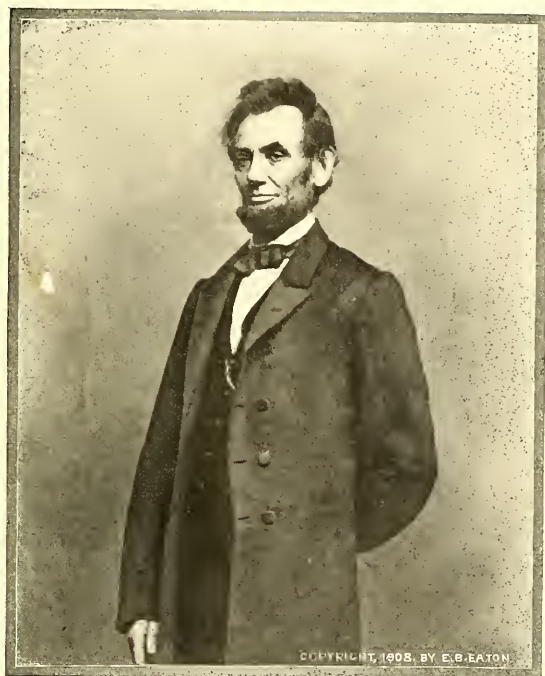
Any ONE of these Large Prints for 25 cents

All FIVE of these Large Prints for \$1.00

\$5.00 Value for \$1.00

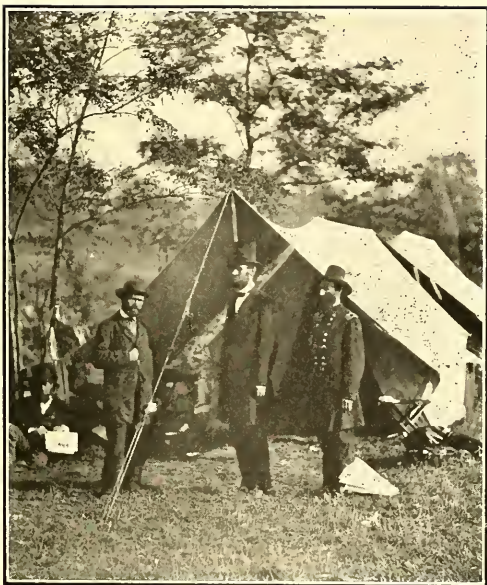
ORDER THE COMPLETE SET TODAY

Patriot Publishing Company, MYRICK BUILDING Springfield, Mass.



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No. 1. PHOTOGRAPH MADE BY BRADY AT LINCOLN'S LAST
SITTING, JUST PRIOR TO HIS ASSASSINATION.



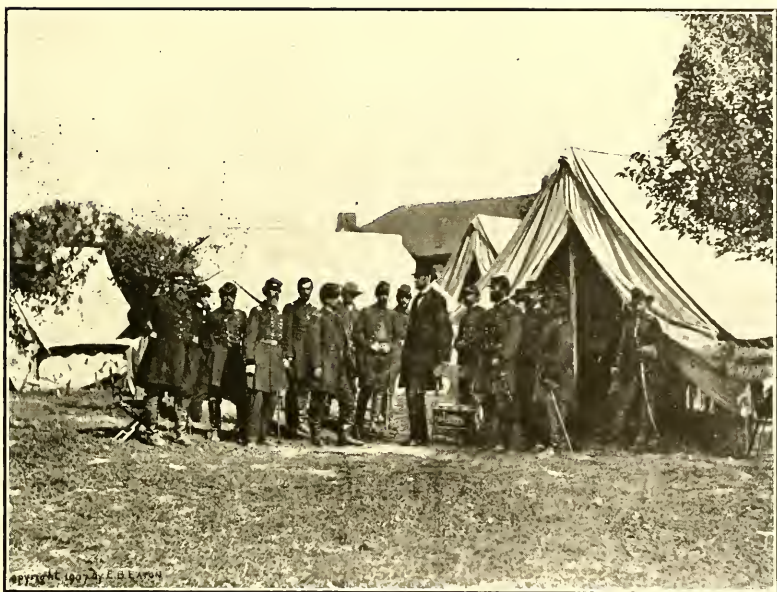
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No. 2. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, GENERAL McCLEARNAND, AND
MAJOR ALLAN PINKERTON AT ANTIETAM. PHOTO-
GRAPHED BY BRADY IN OCTOBER 1862.



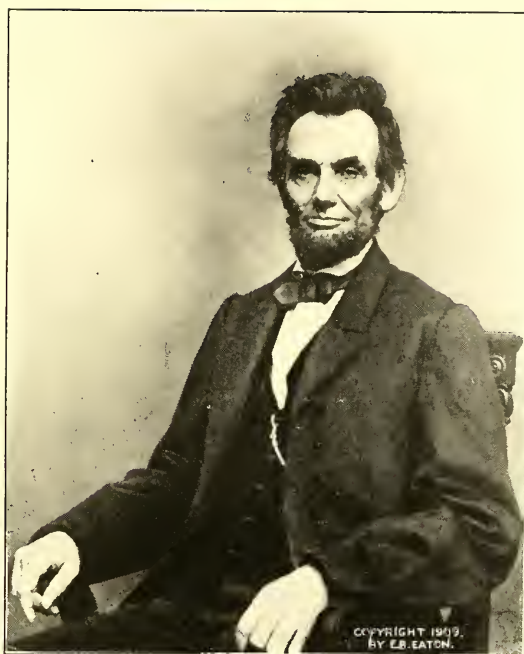
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No. 3. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, GENERAL McCLELLAN AND GROUP OF OFFICERS AT ANTIETAM. PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY IN OCTOBER 1862.



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No. 4. PHOTOGRAPH MADE BY BRADY AT LINCOLN'S LAST
SITTING JUST PRIOR TO HIS ASSASSINATION.



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No. 5. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL McCLELLAN IN
McCLELLAN'S TENT, ANTIETAM. PHOTOGRAPHED BY
BRADY IN OCTOBER 1862.

Story of the Famous Brady Collection of Civil War Negatives

[Adapted from Article in the Springfield Republican]

CIt comes as a revelation and surprise, not only to thousands of veterans themselves, but to a great majority of the intelligent reading public to learn that a remarkable collection of actual photographic negatives of Civil War Scenes is in existence and is owned by the Patriot Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass. These negatives were made by Mathew B. Brady and Alexander Gardner. They caught with their cameras the reflection, as in a mirror, of very many of those thrilling and interesting war events. Artists have sketched and painted and engraved those thrilling scenes, with more or less fidelity to fact and detail, but all of their pictures are, in a greater or less degree, imaginary conceptions. Brady's are actual photographs.

There are about 7000 photographic plates in this famous collection, which for reasons set forth below have not been as widely known as they should be. Their merit is extraordinary and a perusal of them gives the clearest possible idea of the awfulness of the Civil war and to the veteran brings back the most poignant recollections of those stirring times. Comparatively few of these photographs have ever been published.

Mathew B. Brady was a great photographer, as any one will be glad to admit who looks at these photographs and then remembers that they were taken in the pioneer days of photography and that Brady's enterprise was undertaken in conditions that made it experimental. Brady, who was then a photographer of Washington and New York, when the war broke out, asked the permission of the government to demonstrate the practicability of Scott-Archer's collodion process. Brady was an artist by temperament and he had an intimate technical knowledge of the crude early processes of photography and he had great faith in the collodion process of Scott-Archer. When his request was granted he backed his faith by investing heavily in cameras and other equipment for use on the battlefield. The cameras were cumbersome and were operated by the old wet plate process, requiring a dark room to be carried on to the battlefield. Brady's experimental operations attracted the attention of President Lincoln, Gen Grant and Allan Pinkerton, chief of the secret service and known as Maj Allen. They heartily approved of the enterprise and equipments were hurried to all divisions of the great army and some of them found their way into the confederate ranks.

Writing of this photography within the confederate lines, Dr Francis Trevelyan Miller, editor of the Journal of American History, says: "The secret has never been divulged. How Mr. Brady gained the confidence of such men as Jefferson Davis and Gen Robert E. Lee and was passed through

the confederate lines may never be known. It is certain that he never betrayed the confidence reposed in him and that the negatives were not used for secret service information, and this despite the fact that Allan Pinkerton and the artist Brady were intimate. Neither of these men had any idea of the years which the conflict was to rage and Mr Brady expended all his available funds upon paraphernalia. The government was strained to its utmost resources in keeping its defenders in food and ammunition. It was not concerned in the development of a new science or the preservation of historical records."

Brady's Financial Troubles

Not having money, Brady had to go on credit, which he was at last able to obtain. The next difficulty he faced was in getting competent men, and this too was overcome. He then pressed forward to the firing line, penetrated battlefields with his unwieldy apparatus and began the work that since has proved of extraordinary importance. Records are contained in this collection of battlefields and armies north and south, of President Lincoln and the famous generals of both armies, of cities in smoking ruins, of confederate prisons and a great variety of incident whose precise detail would have been forever lost but for Brady's enterprise. He followed the war to the end and at its close he was in the direst financial straits. Every dollar he had was spent in taking these war pictures and he was heavily in debt besides. A few proofs have been taken for various purposes, but in the main the public is unacquainted with the collection.

Brady was unable to satisfy his creditors and an attachment was placed on the negatives then in storage in New York. Through a judgment, the negatives eventually became the property of Anthony & Co of that city. John C. Taylor of Hartford, Ct, secretary of the Connecticut prison association and a prominent Grand Army man in that state, became interested about 25 years ago and made an

investigation. He found the 7000 Brady negatives in New York stored in an old garret. Anthony had made prints from some of them and Mr Taylor bought these and the right to use what other prints might be made. Later Gen Albert Ortlway and Col Rand of Poston bought the negatives from Anthony & Co. afterward selling them to Mr Taylor, who set about getting them before the eyes of the old soldiers.

Plates Go to Springfield

Edward B. Eaton of Hartford, the first president of the Connecticut magazine, became convinced of the historical importance of the Brady plates, and in 1907 bought of Mr Taylor the entire collection, with the understanding that the scenes should be placed before the public. The plates were removed to Hartford and thence to their present resting place in the spacious vaults of the Myrick Building, Springfield, Mass. Mr Eaton has recently published an album of selected views that is exceedingly valuable and which appeals with particular force to Civil war veterans. Since they include only a small proportion of the entire collection, the value of Brady's entire work is seen to be very large.

The end of Brady, like that of many other geniuses, was melancholy. After once parting with his great work he never saw it again. Misfortune followed him to his grave, and he died about ten years ago in New York with a few stanch friends, but no money. He never reaped permanent advantage from what must be regarded as a great achievement. In this work there was associated with him Alexander Gardner, who later entered into competition with him.

War Photography Methods

Those who see the Brady photographs are impressed with the beauty of the plates. Some of the views taken by the old processes could hardly be surpassed by the best modern equipment.

His process was as follows: Having by mixture of chemicals made his collodion, he added to it iodide of potassium and a little potassium bromide. He then poured the iodized collodion on to a clean piece of sheet glass and allowed two or three minutes for the film to dry. The coated plate was taken into the "dark room" and immersed for about a minute in a bath of 30 grains of nitrate of silver to every ounce of water. The plate, now sensitive to white light, had to be placed in the camera, exposed and developed within five minutes to get good results. So after each picture was taken Brady took the plate into the dark room and poured over it a mixture of water, acetic acid and pyro-

gallic acid, fixing it by soaking in a strong solution of hyposulphate of soda or cyanide of potassium.

This laborious process Brady repeated day after day through the long years of the war. In the collection are found plates taken while with the army of the Potomac throughout the war; with the army of the James; the army of the Tennessee; of the navy. There are grewsome scenes of battlefields strewn with dead; of ruined, smoking cities after bombardment; of railroads destroyed; of notable military figures. Two of the finest portraits of Grant and Lee ever made are included, and there are several splendid pictures, notably one with Lincoln and McClellan at Antietam October 4, 1862, on the visit that led to McClellan's deposal. Another picture taken on the same occasion and quite as striking shows Lincoln, Pinkerton and McClellan together. There is a photograph of the battle of Antietam, taken on September 17, 1862, which is believed to be the first photograph ever taken of armies in action, at least on this continent.

Reference can be made to only a few of the pictures in this collection. Of especial interest are views of the field of Gettysburg, a splendid picture of Harpers Ferry in 1862; the Monitor; Bull Run; Fredericksburg; Look-out and Chicamauga; Cold Harbor; Libby and Andersonville prisons; Sherman's raid; Petersburg; Fort Fisher; the shelling of Columbia, S C, and the ruins of Richmond the day after its evacuation. Of absorbing but grewsome interest are photographs of the execution of the Lincoln assassination conspirators and of Capt Henry Wirtz, the keeper of Andersonville prison. Brady took two cameras into the inclosure at Washington where Mrs Surratt, Harold Atzerott and Powell were hanged and secured two photographs, one while the death warrant was being read and the other after the drop had fallen. He pursued a similar course when Wirtz was hanged.

Patriot Publishing Company Acquires Collection

Realizing the distinct patriotic, historic and educational significance embodied in this almost priceless collection of negatives, a group of leading citizens of New England have interested themselves in the collection and, convinced that the publication and dissemination of these photographs would subserve the educational and patriotic interests of the whole country, they have organized a corporation under the laws of the state of Massachusetts. This corporation is known as the Patriot Publishing Company, and has its headquarters at Springfield, Mass.